

8th Grade U.S. History Study Packet

NAME: Key

HISTORY TEACHER: _____ PERIOD _____



Complete the activities using your Study Prep Sheet.

Thirteen Original Colonies

Categorize the colonies according to geographic region. Next, list at least TWO economic activities or products of that colonial region. Try to complete it without looking at the KEY!

Original 13 Colonies	New England Colonies	Middle Colonies	Southern Colonies
Virginia South Carolina New Jersey Massachusetts Maryland New York Delaware New Hampshire North Carolina Georgia Rhode Island Pennsylvania Connecticut	1. Massachusetts 2. Connecticut 3. Rhode Island 4. New Hampshire Economic Activities/Products: Fishing, shipping, forestry	1. New Jersey 2. New York 3. Delaware 4. Pennsylvania Economic Activities/Products: Grain and livestock	1. Virginia 2. Maryland 3. South Carolina 4. North Carolina 5. Georgia Economic Activities/Products: Rice, tobacco, indigo

DESCRIBE in your own words how geography affects the economic activities of each region –

New England – rocky soil, long winters, shorter growing seasons

Middle – rich, fertile soil, longer growing seasons

Southern – fertile soil, longer growing seasons, large plantations



Important Presidents

For each of the Presidents, list at least TWO key events from their presidency. Can you describe these events? If not, look them up on your Study Prep Sheet.

President	Important Events During Presidency
Washington 1789-1797	Judiciary Act of 1789 Neutrality Proclamation
John Adams 1797-1801	XYZ Affair Alien + Sedition Acts
Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809	Louisiana Purchase Embargo Act
James Madison 1809-1817	War of 1812 Treaty of Ghent
James Monroe 1817-1825	Monroe Doctrine Adams-Onis Treaty
Andrew Jackson 1829-1837	Spoils System Indian Removal Act
Abraham Lincoln 1861-1865	Civil War Republican Party formed

Key People Matching:

- B 1. George Washington
- D 2. Thomas Jefferson
- A 3. Thomas Paine
Give me Death"
- C 4. Patrick Henry
Independence
- E 5. Samuel Adams

- A. Wrote Common Sense
- B. Leader of the Continental Army
- C. Speaker who said "Give me Liberty or
- D. Wrote the Declaration of
- E. Leader of the Son's of Liberty



The American Revolution

READ these Main Ideas and fill in the blanks. Use your Study Prep Sheet if you need it.

- Britain's victory in the French + Indian War marked the end of the French empire in North America.
- Americans saw British efforts to tax them and to increase control over the colonies as violations of their rights.
- Many Americans began to organize and form groups to oppose British policies; for example boycotts / Sons of Liberty.
- Crises such as the Boston Tea Party and the **Intolerable Acts** led to the outbreak of fighting between Britain and the colonies, beginning in New England.
- After a series of Patriot defeats, an American victory at Saratoga marked a major turning point in the Revolution.
- After the British surrendered at Yorktown, Britain recognized the United States as an independent country under the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1783.

Answer the following questions to show your understanding of the American Revolution:

1. What economic policy of Great Britain contributed to the rebellion of the colonists against British policies?
Mercantilism
2. What effect did the "Acts" (Intolerable, Stamp, Tea, etc.) have on the colonies?
They got angry and protested with boycotts
3. What was the purpose of Thomas Paine's pamphlet, *Common Sense*?
to convince colonists to declare independence
4. What is the main idea of the Declaration of Independence?
All men were created equal + had the right to life, liberty + the pursuit of happiness
5. List the grievances against King George III that were listed in the Declaration of Independence.
Quartering troops in colonists homes, imposed taxes without consent, taking away charters
6. What were the first battles of the American Revolution?
Lexington and Concord
7. Why is the Battle of Saratoga called a turning point in the war?
Resulted in France becoming an ally

Major Compromises: Constitutional Convention to Civil War

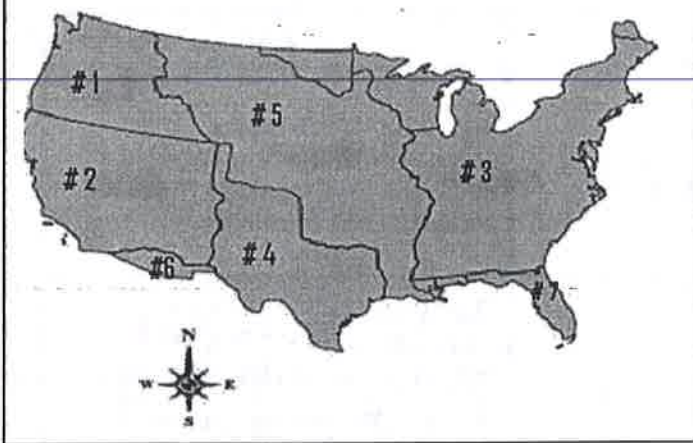


Compromise	Viewpoint of North	Viewpoint of South	Effect / Significance
3/5 th Compromise (1787)	did not want to include slaves	wanted to include slaves	Agreed that 3/5 of the slaves in any state would be counted for taxes + representation
Great Compromise (1787)			Compromise (large + small states) that created a two-house legislature: lower house (House of Rep) would be based on population + upper house (Senate) would be equal
Missouri Compromise (1820)			Agreement to keep the number of slave states and free states equal - drew an imaginary line to separate areas
Compromise of 1850			allowed California to enter as free state, divided Mexican cession into New Mexico + Utah + voters would decide on slavery through popular sovereignty
Fugitive Slave Law (1850)			required all citizens to help catch runaway slaves
Kansas Nebraska Act (1854)			established the territories of Nebraska + Kansas, giving the settlers the right of popular sovereignty to decide on issue of slavery

ended slave trade in Washington DC, included a strict fugitive slave law, + settled a border dispute between Texas and New Mexico

Manifest Destiny

The United States: 1789-1853



Name each Area:

- 1 Oregon Country
- 2 Mexican Cession
- 3 US in 1783
- 4 Texas Annexation
- 5 Louisiana Purchase
- 6 Gadsden Purchase
- 7 Florida

Which area was won during the Mexican War? 2

Which area was purchased by Jefferson in 1803? 5

What treaty gave the U.S. area

#7? Adams-Onis Treaty

What was so important about area

#6? Complete railroad + fulfill manifest destiny

What valuable natural resource was found in area

#2? Gold

How was area #4 acquired by the

U.S.? annexed by congress

Interpret Primary Sources

List the Main Idea and the Author of the following passages

- 1.) ...The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have as little political connection as possible...It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world...

George Washington's Farewell Address - remain neutral and not form allies

- 2.) "I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments...Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself."

Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address - abide by our Constitution + the Nation will last forever

- 3.) We, whose names are underwritten, ...Having undertaken, for the Glory of God, and advancements of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic...shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."

The Mayflower Compact - to create a government to live by. They wanted to create the first colony in Virginia to honor the King.

American Reformers

Fill in the blanks and study the following reform movements. (some boxes may have more than one answer)

GOAL	REFORMER	IMPACT
Reforms for the Mentally Ill	Dorothea Dix	Improved treatment of the mentally ill—placing them in hospitals and treating them as patients, not criminals.
Prison Reform	Dorothea Dix	Improved prison conditions + stopped treatment of debtors as criminals
Curb Alcohol Abuse	Temperance Movement	Sought to limit or end drinking - several states banned the sale of alcohol
Improve Education	Horace Mann	By the 1850s, most northern states set up free tax-supported elementary schools.
Free Enslaved People	Abolitionist Movement Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, the Grimké sisters, and Harriet Tubman	Demanded that slavery be abolished in the U.S. and backed it up with courageous actions (esp. Tubman / Underground Railroad).
Women's Rights	Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, and Susan B. Anthony	Seneca Falls Convention - Women demanded equality at work, at school, at church, + the right to vote

Did you know that both of the "Harriets" - Harriet Tubman and Harriet Beecher Stowe - were actively involved in the same reform issue? What was this issue?

Abolitionist Movement

American Revolution Timeline

Event	Date	Result/Significance
Lexington and Concord	1775	1st battles of American Revolution
Thomas Paine writes <i>Common Sense</i>	1776	encourage colonists to declare independence from Britain
Declaration of Independence	1776	declared independence from Britain + said all men created equal
Battle of Saratoga	1777	Turning Point of American Rev. French becomes American ally
Articles of Confederation	1781	Created a loose alliance of the states
Battle of Yorktown	1781	Final battle of American Rev. British forced to surrender
Treaty of Paris	1783	ended the American Rev., US recognized as independent nation, American boundaries decided

Applying the Principles of the Constitution

Match each statement below with the constitutional principle it best describes

P-popular sovereignty

F-federalism

S-separation of powers

R-republicanism

L-limited government

C-checks and balances

- R 1. The people elect senators to serve in Washington, D.C.
- F 2. The national government conducts foreign policy.
- P 3. "We the people . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution."
- C 4. Congress may impeach judges and the president.
- L 5. Government officials are never above the law.
- P 6. Government is by the consent of the governed.
- C 7. The president appoints federal judges who are then approved by Congress.
- S 8. The Legislative Branch makes the laws.
- C 9. Congress can override a presidential veto by a 2/3rds vote in each house.
- F 10. Both the federal and state governments can impose taxes.

Analyzing questions

- D The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution —
- A. brought immediate equality to Native Americans
 - B. established a process for the admission of western states into the Union
 - C. created new congressional districts
 - D. granted civil rights primarily to African Americans

- No executive branch
- No levying of taxes
- No regulation of trade
- No national court system

A The list on the left summarizes some limitations of the national government under the —

- A. Articles of Confederation
- B. U.S. Constitution
- C. Mayflower Compact
- D. Declaration of Independence



B Based on the cartoon, which of the following best explains the impact of the Monroe Doctrine?

- A. The United States would not allow foreign nations to form alliances.
- B. The United States would not allow further European colonization in the Western Hemisphere.
- C. The United States would protect the economic interests of Europe.

B During the early 1800s, Southern farmers opposed a high protective tariff because they

- A. government control of farm prices
- B. higher prices for foreign goods
- C. lower railroad rates
- D. an end to slavery in the South

D What was a major effect of the 1857 *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision?

- A. Southerners were upset by the federal government's disregard of states' rights.
- B. Stephen Douglas abandoned his support for popular sovereignty.
- C. Abraham Lincoln gained national recognition because he wrote the decision.
- D. Northerners were angered because the decision could extend slavery into territories.

A An unalienable right —

- A. is a right that cannot be taken away without due process
- B. is established by majority vote
- C. favors some people's rights over others'
- D. applies only in one's home country



Historical Documents that Influenced the U.S. System of Government

Primary Source	Influential Idea(s)
MAGNA CARTA	Said that English monarchs had to obey the laws + that nobles had certain rights
ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS	Said that parliamentary elections should be held regularly, upheld right to trial by jury
MAYFLOWER COMPACT	first document of self-government
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	In writing the Constitution the founding fathers remembered the grievances in the Doctrines
FEDERALIST PAPERS	Supported the ratification of the US Constitution

Who Am I: Federalist or Anti-Federalist?

Listed below are arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution. In the space provided, write "F" if the statement represents the belief of a Federalist or "AF" if it represents the belief of an Anti-Federalist. Use your Study Prep for help.

- AF 1. Ratification of the Constitution endangers states' rights.
- F 2. A bill of rights is not needed because peoples' rights are protected in the Constitution.
- F 3. A strong national government is needed to sustain the Union.
- AF 4. The federal government would be too large to protect liberty.
- F 5. The national government must have the power to tax.
- AF 6. A consolidated government would result in tyranny.
- AF 7. The national government would have unrestricted power over commerce and this might injure some states.
- F 8. The Articles of Confederation could not preserve the Union.
- F 9. Slavery may be a divisive issue and might lead to a civil war.
- F 10. A strong national government is needed to carry on foreign affairs and protect the new country from its enemies.

Andrew Jackson Summary

Andrew Jackson was the 7 (#) President. He was the first President from the West. He broke away for the Democratic Republican Party and formed the Democratic party which represented the "Common man". Jackson was loved and hated by many. His supporters called him Champion/hero while his opponents called him King Andrew. The Native Americans even called him Sharp Knife. He was most known for trying to strengthen his power. He didn't want the rich to get richer so he closed down the National Bank. He also had a group of unofficial advisors called the Kitchen Cabinet. He was hated in the south because of his really high tariff called the Tariff of Abominations. He even passed a law called the Indian Removal Act which moved all the Cherokee to Indian Territory.

What was the Corrupt Bargain?

The House chose Adams as President after speaker of the House, Henry Clay, urged

What was the Trail of Tears?

movement of the Cherokees to Oklahoma in which many died

What state was the first to threaten to secede during the Nullification Crisis?

South Carolina

Comparing the Ideals of Hamilton and Jefferson

Issue	Hamilton	Jefferson
Best Type of Government	believed wealthy + educated should lead nation; favored strong central government	power of government should rest w/ the people; favored strong state governments
Political Party	Federalist	Republican
Ideal Economy	free enterprise economy that emphasized manufacturing, shipping + trade; National Bank	opposed National Bank; favored a free market society; agriculture over society
Views on the Constitution	loose interpretation of constitution	strict interpretation of the constitution; favored reduction in size of government + government departments

Analyzing Visuals

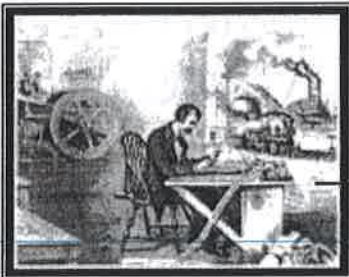
LIST THE REGION OF THE UNITED STATES (North, South, or West) depicted in each picture and LIST EITHER THE EVENT OR HISTORICAL ERA represented in each picture.



#1 West
westward
expansion
era



#2 South
Secession
and civil
war era



#3 North
Industrial
Revolution



#4 West
Gold
discovered
in
California



#5 South
Cotton
Kingdom



#6 North
Civil War
Era



#7 North
Industrial
Revolution

CIVIL WAR: Comparing and Contrasting

	NORTH/UNION	SOUTH
Reasons for Fighting	Preserve Union	Issue of States' rights wanted to preserve slavery + angry over protective
Advantages/ Disadvantages	factories to produce equipment; railroads	lack of facilities, few tax railroads, homes devastated
President	Abraham Lincoln	Jefferson Davis
Military Leader(s)	Ulysses S. Grant	Robert E. Lee
List the years of the Civil War - 1861-1865		
Who surrendered to Whom and WHERE (name the place where the surrender took place)? Lee to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse		

Reconstruction Summary

Fill in the blanks

Reconstruction was the Era which occurred after the Civil War (1863-1896). During this time there were many disagreements between the Legislative and Executive branches of government. The first plan was proposed by Lincoln and it required 10 percent of the population of Southern states to apply for amnesty or a government pardon. This plan was replaced by the Wade-Davis Bill. This Congressional bill required 51 percent of Southern state populations to pledge allegiance to the Union. After Lincoln's assassination, Andrew Johnson became the President and created a Reconstruction Act that was very weak and gave power back to the South. In an outrage Congress called for Johnson to be impeached before the Supreme Court. Soon following Congress began a plan known as reconstruction. Under this plan, the Federal government established agencies known as the Freedmen's Bureau to assist freed blacks in integrated into American society. Although this plan helped to rebuild the south economically, socially the south was still divided because of such laws known as the Black Codes or Jim Crow laws. Also in many cases, Southern states refused to ratify the 13, 14, and 15 Amendments. In order to stop blacks from voting groups such as the Ku Klux Klan were formed to physically prevent enfranchisement.